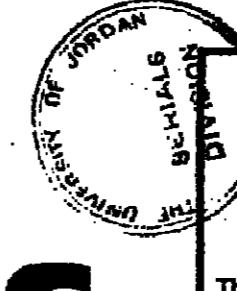


Ministers attend Jordanian National Day

JORDAN (AP) — President Husni Mubarak received Friday from a brief visit in Jordan during which he said that Egypt was mediating between the Hashemite government and various political groups. Reporting to reporters shortly after arriving, Mubarak urged Jordanians to participate in celebrating marking the 30th anniversary of Jordan's independence. Mubarak said: "We have contacts with the various movements and our relations with the Hashemite government and our relations with the problem which only benefits the right government and the wrong one," he said. Mubarak was received at the airport by Hashemite Prince Feisal, Prince Ghazi, Prince Ali Bin Al Hussein, and others. Mubarak met with Hashemite King Hussein and then attended a joint session of the ruling 15-member military junta and the cabinet. Hashemite presented Mubarak with Jordan's highest medal. The Egyptian president helped inaugurate the celebrations marking the anniversary of Jordan's 1963 independence. He told attending officials that both the government and the ruling had to work for stability and unity in the country.



Happy New Year!

The Jordan Times will not be published on Tuesday Jan. 2, 1990, due to the New Year holiday on Monday. The next issue of the newspaper will be published Wednesday Jan. 3, 1990. The Jordan Times wishes its readers, advertisers and patrons a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Volume 15 Number 4279

AMMAN MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1990, JUMADA AL THANI 4, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence



Scenes from Sunday's session of the Lower House of Parliament. (Photos by Yousif Al Alian)

Confidence vote expected to be taken today

Parliament continues debate on government

By Lameh K. Aindani
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — At the Lower House of Parliament continued its session Sunday on the programme of the government of Mudar Badran, indications emerged that chances of the government securing a vote of confidence appeared to hinge on the final position of the Muslim Brotherhood, which controls the strongest bloc in the legislative law.

The position of the Muslim Brotherhood remained unclear especially after one member of the 22-strong bloc, Abdul Mumin Abu Zant, said he would vote against the government.

In the first session Saturday, a bloc of 20 Islamists, comprising Muslim Brotherhood members and independent Islamists, pro-

posed a list of 14 demands, including stricter application of Islamic law, a six-month deadline for total abolition of martial law and the reinstatement of civil servants fired for political reasons as well as increased support for the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. The bloc's spokesman, Abdul Latif Arabyat, said the group's vote in favour of or against Badran depended on the prime minister pledging to meet their demands.

At first Sheikh Abu Zant's rejectionist stand appeared to herald change in the situation. Speculations were raised that

some of the members of the 20-member group could have been influenced by Abu Zant's stance and they could also reject any "compromise" with the government. However, Arabyat explained later to reporters that Abu Zant's remarks did not necessarily reflect the Brotherhood's position or influence its members.

They also demanded a halt to "intelligence interference with the daily lives of citizens" and a repeal of the 1939 defence law and the 1986 electoral law, which they described as emphasising "ethnic and sectarian divisions."

In general, most of the 14 deputies who took the floor Sunday praised the steps taken by the government towards liberalisation and relaxation of security restrictions on political activities, but demanded an immediate and

complete lifting of martial law and the release of political prisoners.

Representatives of organised leftist groups which entered parliament for the first time since 1957, when all parties were banned, called for the legalisation of the existing political groups and a repeal of the 1953 law against communism.

Three deputies, publicly acknowledging that they were representatives of the banned Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordan People's Democratic Party (JPDP) — formerly the Jordanian wing of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — and the Popular Front for

the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), indicated they were abstaining from the confidence vote.

Sources close to the three groups said their main concern was to encourage and give a chance for Jordan's democratic experiment.

In a lengthy speech, which amounted to a political programme, Bassam Haddadin (Zarqa) of the JPDP, said that he was abstaining and "will judge the cabinet according to its performance."

Former Foreign Minister Taher Masi, currently deputy of Am-

man, also called for the legalisation of political parties but said there was no need for a national charter to regulate the organisation and activities of political parties in Jordan.

"In light of the Jordanian Constitution... at present we do not need to find any new formula to parallel or overshadow the Constitution," Masi argued. He did not indicate he would vote in favour or against the government.

Leftist Deputy Fakhri Kawar said that he was withholding his

(Continued on page 3)

Israeli peace activists assail police brutality

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Peace activists Sunday accused Israeli police of brutality and overreaction in breaking up a "human peace chain" by 15,000 Palestinians, Israelis and Europeans.

Police firing tear-gas, rubber bullets and water canon wounded 71 people during the hand-linking ceremony on Saturday.

The violence was among the worst in Jerusalem since the outbreak two years ago of the uprising.

At least 15,000 Israeli, Palestinian and foreigners took part in the two-hour human chain event called "1990 — Time for Peace."

Tzaly Reshef, a leader of Israel's Peace Now movement that helped organise the chain and supports adjoining separate Israeli and Palestinian states, told reporters:

"Our primary efforts were spent calming the police who stood with their finger on the trigger, listening to every chant for anything other than the most popular chant which was: 'We want peace'."

He disputed police accusations that hundreds of protesters shouted "extremist" slogans, hurled stones and unfurled Palestinian flags in the Old City.

Police spokesman Uzi Sandori said that in Saturday's rally 45 arrests were made and 25 people were injured by rubber bullets and tear-gas, including an Italian woman who lost her eye after a water canon was used. Organisers estimated 50 people were injured.

Sandori said several police were hit by the stones and batons.

The cabinet and parliament's internal affairs committee debated the issue Sunday.

Israeli media said the Italian government lodged protests with Israel, one for the detention of an Italian visitor at a protest Friday and the other over the police action at Saturday's rally.

Israel's foreign ministry declined comment.

On Friday, 16 were arrested after police used tear-gas and rubber bullets to break up a protest march by 3,000 Palestinian, Israeli and European women.

Reshef said Sunday: "I can't tell you some boy or other didn't throw a stone somewhere because we haven't finished our investigation. But stone-throwing like we've seen over the last two years of the intifada didn't take place."

He disputed police accusations

that hundreds of protesters shouted "extremist" slogans, hurled stones and unfurled Palestinian flags in the Old City.

His shock announcement threw Israel's "national unity" government into disarray. Ministers from Weizman's Labour Party threatened to pull out unless Shamir reversed his decision.

The collapse of the coalition between Shamir's hardline Likud party and Labour would put his proposal for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories on hold pending formation of a new right-wing government or elections.

"I want to inform the government that I decided to remove Minister Ezer Weizman from his post. Minister Weizman conducted direct and indirect contacts with the PLO for an extended period in violation of the

He said police fired rubber bullets indiscriminately.

Israel has been accused worldwide of using excessive force in its attempts to quell the Palestinian uprising.

Makassed hospital in Arab Jerusalem said most of the 70 people it treated were Palestinians who inhaled tear-gas but some were hit by rubber bullets or beaten.

St. John's hospital said an Italian woman it identified as Marizah Manou, 40, of Naples, lost her right eye when water fired by a police cannon broke a window of the Arab Jerusalem hotel where she sought refuge.

Palestinian nationalist Faisal Husseini said despite the violence, the human chain was "a historic event" that would help persuade Israelis to support the creation of a Palestinian state alongside the Jewish one.

Israeli leftist Dedi Zucker of the opposition Citizens' Rights Movement said he believed Palestinians broke the organisers' agreement to stage a peaceful march but the police action was brutal and out of proportion.

"I saw how police with no need began to beat people which in the end provoked the burning of a car and resulted in the firing of gas



An Israeli policeman swings a baton at demonstrators forming a 'human peace chain' in occupied Jerusalem Saturday

and water. I think responsibility must be divided between the two sides," he said.

In the West Bank, the army imposed curfews on the Hebron market and Ramallah, bastions of

Palestinian activism, ahead of Fatah day Jan. 1 which commemorates the first military action by Fatah in 1965.

Palestinian leaders of the uprising have called for celebrations to

mark the anniversary. The army has sent reinforcements to the occupied territories.

In the Gaza Strip, a 38-year-old

(Continued on page 3)

Shamir fires Weizman for PLO contacts, triggers crisis

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sacked dovish Science Minister Ezer Weizman Sunday, accusing him of breaking Israeli law by meeting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials and maintaining contacts with PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

His shock announcement threw Israel's "national unity" government into disarray. Ministers from Weizman's Labour Party threatened to pull out unless Shamir reversed his decision.

The collapse of the coalition between Shamir's hardline Likud party and Labour would put his proposal for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories on hold pending formation of a new right-wing government or elections.

"I want to inform the government that I decided to remove Minister Ezer Weizman from his post. Minister Weizman conducted direct and indirect contacts with the PLO for an extended period in violation of the

headed."

In Baghdad, Arafat said Sunday that neither he nor anyone in his movement had met with Weizman.

However, the PLO chief admitted that a meeting between Weizman and a PLO official was supposed to take place in Moscow two years ago, but was cancelled when the Israeli minister failed to show up.

Arafat spoke at a news conference in Baghdad.

"Nothing of the sort happened," Arafat said when asked about Shamir's accusation. "Shamir is looking for a scapegoat for the failure of his policies."

Arafat said: "A go-between arranged for a meeting to take place between Weizman and a PLO official in Moscow in 1987. But Weizman did not make it to Moscow."

He said the PLO never received any explanation for the cancellation of the trip.

Arafat would not name the

Ezer Weizman

PLO official who was supposed to meet with Weizman apparently for security considerations.

Arafat also did not name the go-between.

But a Palestinian source, reached in Kuwait by the AP telephoned from Nicols, said the mediator might have been Roma-

(Continued on page 3)

Amal, Hizbullah reject PLO intervention bid

BEIRUT (R) — Rival Shi'ite militias have rejected a Palestinian effort to stop their battles for control of South Lebanon.

Security sources said militiamen of the Syrian-backed Amal and the pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God) exchanged mortar and machinegun fire along the strategic hilltop strip of Iqlim Al Tufah, 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

There were no casualties in the latest clashes, the sources said. At least 55 people have been killed and 215 wounded in battles which flared last week.

The fighting eased Friday night after fighters loyal to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat were deployed in the area.

"Our military presence on the battlefield has become a disengagement force. We can now guarantee that the combat area is very limited," Zaid Wehbe, Arafat's representative in Lebanon, told Reuters. He said Arafat made the decision.

Palestinian sources said the de-

ployment of PLO fighters was aimed at stopping Hizbullah from gaining more ground in the direction of two Palestinian camps in the port city of Sidon where tens of thousands of refugees live.

But Amal chief Nabil Berri, determined to recover five villages gained by Hizbullah, rejected the initiative and said his group would not accept the deployment of any disengagement force, "Palestinian or otherwise."

A Hizbullah source said the militiamen were not concerned about the Palestinian deployment and doubted it would be effective.

"We refuse to withdraw from our newly-captured positions before receiving guarantees that the past peace agreements with Amal will be carried out."

In Damascus, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Ali Basbari met Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharqi to discuss the fighting. The Iranian news agency, IRNA, said both officials called on the rival factions to make peace.

Two weeks after protest turned to rioting, the death toll from the Romanian revolution remains unknown with estimates ranging from hundreds to tens of thousands.

The first sketchy witness accounts of rebellion in the western city of Timisoara estimated at the number of dead in the hun-

dreds, then thousands.

Then the revolution spread to Transylvania and finally to the capital, Bucharest.

As street fighting escalated between security forces loyal to Ceausescu and army units allied with young revolutionaries, so too did the death toll. Estimates rose as high as 70,000 at one point.

But last week French health officials were told that 746 people had died in the entire revolution.

Western diplomats, using witness accounts and their own assessments, now estimate that some 10,000 people died.

The country headed into the New Year in joyous mood, but the provisional government — which has promised free elections by April — warned of a possible wave of violence from renegades of the Securitate secret police still on the run.

Despite fears of further shooting, Bucharest's snow-clogged streets were thronged Sunday with people buying mistletoe, flowers and gifts to mark the new year.

One Romanian said leaflets had been found in public places saying in reference to the dead dictator: "Christmas was yours. The new year will be ours."

State television reported that the former head of the security service, General Iulian Vlad, and two former deputy interior ministers with senior military rank had been suspended within the army and detained for investigation.

Few bright hopes for Lebanese at end of disastrous decade

By Simon Martin
Reuter

BEIRUT — With Kalashnikovs and champagne, Lebanese Sunday marked the end of a deadly year and disastrous decade with few bright hopes for the 1990s.

While revellers shoot into the air in the customary display of festive firepower, thousands of troops encircling or defending the country's Christian enclave were spending another night on edge alert.

President Elias Hrawi, still barred from his palace in the enclave five weeks after taking office, appealed for a new year of peace and unity.

But few predict an early end to the effective partition of the tiny country where a Maronite Christian president, recognised internationally, controls the mainly Muslim part of the country and a defiant Christian general holds the presidential palace and Christian enclave around it.

"Ten years, the hardest and craggiest in Lebanon, have elapsed. Alas, few things have changed," said a commentary entitled "The Mad Decade" in the French-language Nouveau magazine.

After some of the worst shelling, which brought nearly 900 deaths, and the most intensive Arab peacemaking effort of the 14-year-old civil war, 1989, ended with the rival administrations still vying for power.

Syrian troops supporting Hrawi's new government are dug in facing the enclave, which is defended by 15,000 regular soldiers loyal to Christian General Michel Aoun and the 12,000-strong Lebanese Forces rightist militia.

Aoun insists he is still prime minister and continues to reject Hrawi's authority and a peace plan approved in October by Lebanese deputies in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

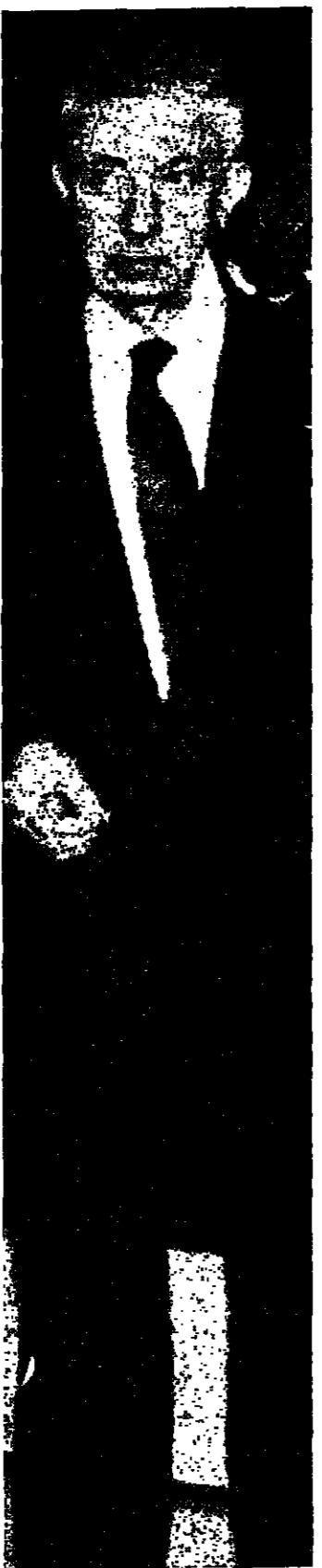
"The objective of 1990 is to reconcile Aoun to Taif or Taif to Aoun," said one diplomat, doubting that either was possible.

The Taif accord shifts power from a Maronite Christian president to a Muslim-led cabinet but fails to provide for a pullout of Syria's 45,000 troops. Aoun says Damascus will swallow Lebanon if Taif is accepted.

Panic has subsided since late November when an attack by Syrian troops on the enclave seemed imminent.

The diplomat said a full-scale military assault now seemed unlikely in the near future. But this time last year, he added, no one could have predicted the six months of shelling which followed Aoun's declared "war of liberation" against Syria.

"I think it has become clear that it is not possible to get Aoun out in a surgical strike



the problem," the diplomat said. "Other countries will go through the motions of taking him seriously."

"Aoun for his part thinks there will be a great change of opinion internationally, persuading the Syrians to withdraw or come to terms with him. But he is looking for the impossible."

"Aoun still has most public support in the enclave. The question is how long it will last. We may see the start of a gradual falling away of support."

Intensified economic pressure and military moves may be used to try to fragment Aoun's backing from the grassroots Christian community and his troops.

Military analysts said some Syrian soldiers had been pulled out of frontlines but units in the north had been reinforced.

"The Syrians could make a series of moves in the north sufficiently frightening to accelerate the process of declining confidence," the diplomat said.

"It's a long-term process: whether Hrawi can wait that long is another matter."

Hrawi's pledge

Hrawi has promised to give the Lebanese a "strong and capable state" in a year-end message.

"My primary goal is to save Lebanon... no one can replace the state," Hrawi said in his five-minute speech broadcast by radio and television stations.

Hrawi made his address from his headquarters at the army barracks in Ablah in the Bekaa Valley.

"Reconciliation is the path to reformation," Hrawi said. "I extend my hand to each one of you to rectify the errors of the past, deal with the problems of the present and chart together the course of the future."

5-year-old killed

A sniper killed five-year-old Ralf Rizkallah in Beirut Sunday as he played on the balcony of his home while his parents were preparing to celebrate New Year's Eve, hospital sources said.

They said the child was hit in the stomach by a sniper's bullet fired from west Beirut. The boy's home is in east Beirut near the city's dividing green line.

"He was playing on the balcony with his father when his mother called her husband to the kitchen to help her prepare for celebrating New Year's Eve," said one sobbing relative.

"The father heard a bump on the balcony and went to see what it was... it was little Ralf lying on the ground in a pool of his blood," she said.

The child was taken to hospital but doctors failed to save him.

Uncertainty

Political analysts believe the stand-off could continue for weeks or months. Industrialists will delay badly-needed investment, developers will leave buildings half-finished and people on both sides of Beirut's dividing green line will continue living in uncertainty.

"Till Hrawi gets to Baabda Palace and asserts some authority over Aoun, he will not establish any credibility. That's



Mounted rebels near Herat in Afghanistan. The rebels are bogged down in a war which they thought they could win after the February withdrawal of Soviet forces from the country.

Afghan rebels deny role in coup attempt

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Rebels said Sunday that the Afghan government was trying to link them to a recent coup attempt in order to hide from Moscow a serious split in Kabul's ruling Communist Party.

Kabul officials Saturday said a group connected with the Hezb-i-Islami guerrilla faction based in neighbouring Pakistan had infiltrated top levels of the Soviet-backed party and the Afghan military.

They said 127 members of the ring, including three generals, have been arrested since early December for plotting to overthrow President Najibullah's ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

"This is propaganda," said a Hezb-i-Islami spokesman who uses the single name Mahmud.

"All these are PDPA members. They are against Najibullah and his Parcham (banner) faction of the party," he said. The opposing faction, which dominates the military, called Khalq, which means "the masses."

Mahmud said the Hezb-i-Islami does have underground cells operating within the Afghan military. But he said the latest arrests were only a purge of Khalq members who oppose Najibullah.

He said Najibullah wanted to blame problems on the Hezb-i-Islami in order to convince the Soviet Union that his PDPA was unified.

The Khalq and Parcham factions of the PDPA have been at odds almost since the Party's conception in the 1960s. They have

attempted to embrace in a shaky truce for the past decade at the urging of the Soviet Union.

Mahmud said one of Hezb-i-Islami's operatives, named Zia, and several associates were arrested by the Kabul government last summer, but that there have been no significant arrests of rebel agents since then.

"They're relating (December's arrests) with the capture last summer," he said.

Hezb-i-Islami's hard-line leader, Gulbaddin Hekmatyar, claimed on Dec. 19 that his group was working with several clandestine cells within the Afghan army to stage a coup.

He refused to give details.

Several rebel leaders have predicted either the collapse of the PDPA or a military mutiny following this year's Soviet troop withdrawal, but neither have occurred.

Despite widespread expectations of their defeat, the Communists have held onto Afghanistan's major cities in the face of an all-out guerrilla siege.

The insurgents control most of the countryside but remain vulnerable to the government's air power and long-range artillery.

Rebel groups, based primarily in Pakistan and Iran, are fighting to establish a guerrilla-ised Islamic government in their homeland. They have refused to negotiate with Najibullah or any prominent PDPA officials.

Najibullah

Soviet troops ended nine years of direct military involvement in Afghanistan's bitter civil war last February, but Moscow continues to support Najibullah.

The Red Army intervened in 1979 to replace a Khalq government with a Parcham one — both of which were pro-Soviet — then stayed to help fight a growing insurgency by U.S.-backed rebels.

Moscow continues to back Afghanistan's Communists through a massive military airift and overland convoys.

The Khalq and Parcham factions of the PDPA have been at odds almost since the Party's conception in the 1960s. They have

Sudan leader accuses relief workers of arming rebels

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Sudan's military ruler repeated government charges Sunday that weapons were reaching rebels in southern Sudan through a famine relief operation led by the United Nations.

General Omar Hassan Al Bashir also said the relief programme was biased in favour of the guerrillas and had allowed many people in government-held areas to starve to death.

"Sudan does not specifically accuse the United Nations or relief organisations belonging to

donor countries of smuggling arms and ammunition to the rebels through Operation Lifeline Sudan," Bashir told the official Sudanese News Agency (SUNA).

"The accusation is directed against some individuals employed by these organisations who have certain commitments, objectives and inclinations which they want to realise through the programme."

U.N. officials were not immediately available for comment on Bashir's remarks, which echoed charges made earlier this

month by a member of his military junta, Colonel Mohammad Al Amin Khalifa. A U.N. official in Amman denied the charges then.

But an internal U.N. memorandum obtained by Reuters said U.N. officials had asked in vain for the authorities to produce that Khalifa said was irrefutable evidence that arms were being smuggled to the rebels through Operation Lifeline.

"But when the rebels asked for relief, they received it without government approval," he said, adding that this led to many people in government-held areas

starving to death.

Operation Lifeline ended Oct. 31 after sending more than 100,000 tonnes of supplies, mostly food, to the south where an estimated quarter of a million people died on 1988 of hunger or disease stemming from the war.

Bashir said his government, which suspended relief flights late October, was studying plans for a similar relief operation for 1990. He added that it would inspect the cargoes of all relief planes flying to the south.

About 3.5 million people, more than half the population, have fled the south in search of food and security elsewhere. U.N. officials said thousands were likely to desert homes in the Bahr Al Ghazal region shortly because of a food shortage there.

Attempts to negotiate a truce between the government and the SPLA have fallen down largely on the issue of Islamic laws, detested by most people in the largely Christian or animist south.

Other flights (Terminal 2)

09:10	Sanaa (LN)
10:00	Bogotá (RO)
10:45	Tripoli (AF)
11:45	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
12:45	Kuwait (KU)
14:15	Bucharest (RO)
14:45	Kuwait (LN)
01:35	Baghdad (AF)

mon)

Peres, but he failed," said Khalaf.

Romania was the only East

bloc country that did not cut ties

with Israel after the 1967 war.

Khalaf said Ceausescu, who was executed last week after being overthrown, had described former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a great man for recovering Sinai in 1973 treaty with Israel.

Ceausescu accused Palestinian leaders of being selfish and only looking after their own interests, Khalaf said.

"Ceausescu was for the establishment of a Palestinian state and self-determination, but he believed in the theory of stages," Khalaf was quoted as saying.

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

09:00	Venice, Montreal, New York (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:45	Cairo, Doha (RJ)
13:45	Al-Ahli, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
14:45	Amman, J. Arafat (RJ)
15:45	Paris (RJ)
16:45	Baghdad (AF)

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

07:45	Baghdad (RJ)
09:45	Damascus (RJ)
09:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:45	Al-Ahli, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:45	Amman, J. Arafat (RJ)
12:45	Paris (RJ)
13:45	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
14:45	Cairo, Doha (RJ)
15:45	Al-Ahli, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
16:45	Baghdad (AF)

Other flights (Terminal 2)

06:15	London (RA)
06:45	Bahrain (RJ)
07:15	Beirut (RJ)
07:45	Paris (RJ)
08:45	Baghdad (AF)
09:45	Sanaa (RJ)
10:45	Cairo, J. Arafat (RJ)
11:45	Venice, Istanbul (RJ)
12:45	Paris (RJ)
13:45	Frankfurt (RJ)
14:45	Cairo, Doha (RJ)
15:45	Al-Ahli, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
16:45	Baghdad (AF)

Market prices

Upper/lower price is £ per kg.

Apple	620 / 350
Banana	400 / 350
Banana (Musketeer)	400 / 350
Banana	300 / 250
Cabbage	120 / 80
Carrot	220 / 180
Cauliflower	180 / 140
Cucumber (large)	200 / 150
Cucumbers (small)	200 / 150
Dates	500 / 400
Eggplant	160 / 120
Grapefruit	240 / 200
Leek	210 / 150
Lettuce (large)	200 / 150
Onion (dry)	120 / 100
Onion (green)	160 / 120
Orange (green)	300 / 250
Orange (sweet)	300 / 250
Pepper (hot)	200 / 150
Pepper (sweet)	200 / 150
Tomato	200 / 150
Tomato	200 / 150

CHURCHES

Tel. 810740

Korean

Programme 1

12:45

Choir

12:45

News summary in Arabic

12:45

World News

12:45

Programme review

12:45

News in Arabic

12:45

News in Arabic

Work under way on building more schools

AMMAN (J.T.) — Work is underway for the implementation of the first phase of a project to build 430 school buildings in the Kingdom by the year 1998, according to Ministry of Education Secretary-General Muammer Al Massri.

Locations for the schools in the first stage have been chosen and studies are near complete in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Massri added in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Massri said the plan was in line with recommendations and resolutions passed by the first national educational conference held in Amman in 1987.

The resolutions also call for reviewing and updating textbooks and providing higher training for

teachers.

Massri said the first stage of the plan entails building 100 schools by the year 1992, the second covers 150 schools between 1992 and 1995 and in the third stage a total of 180 schools, will be built between 1995 and 1998.

He said the schools were needed to dispose off rented buildings and to end the two-shift school days in Jordan.

At present 150 government schools run two-shift school days in view of the shortage of school buildings and have a one-day week-end Friday, while the rest of the government schools started to have a two-day weekend on Thursdays and Fridays as of October 1989 after extending their school days by 45 minutes each day to make up for the school hours on Thursdays.

JTV tightens its belt, seeks more sponsors

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Television (JTV) will soon be launching a campaign through the media to try to enlist sponsorship from various organisations and local companies for its programmes in the new year, according to Zaid Fariz, director of Jordan Television programmes department.

He told the Jordan Times Sunday that the Housing Bank and another local company had financed and sponsored a number of programmes telecast earlier by JTV. The door will now be open for others to sponsor and finance the screening of major world events like the 1990 World Soccer Cup championship to be held in Italy, he said.

At the same time, Jordan Television will also try to reduce expenses by repeating a number of earlier programmes but will continue to provide viewers with a set of good quality programmes to meet all tastes, according to Fariz.

Jordan Television has decided to cut the duration of its programmes until 11 p.m., thus doing away with a number of programmes.

mes or rescheduling them between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. One of the programmes, which had been on the repeat in the previous cycle was "Three's Company," a popular American television comedy, will be dropped in the coming cycle, according to Fariz.

"It is not true that this is being done under pressure or criticism from Islamic activists or any other source as reported by a foreign news agency," Fariz stressed. He said that cutting the duration of television programmes was being done purely for economic reasons and to cut down on expenses. Jordan Television programmes, he said, will be selected as best as possible with good quality material presented to the viewers but within the limited budget it has at its disposal.

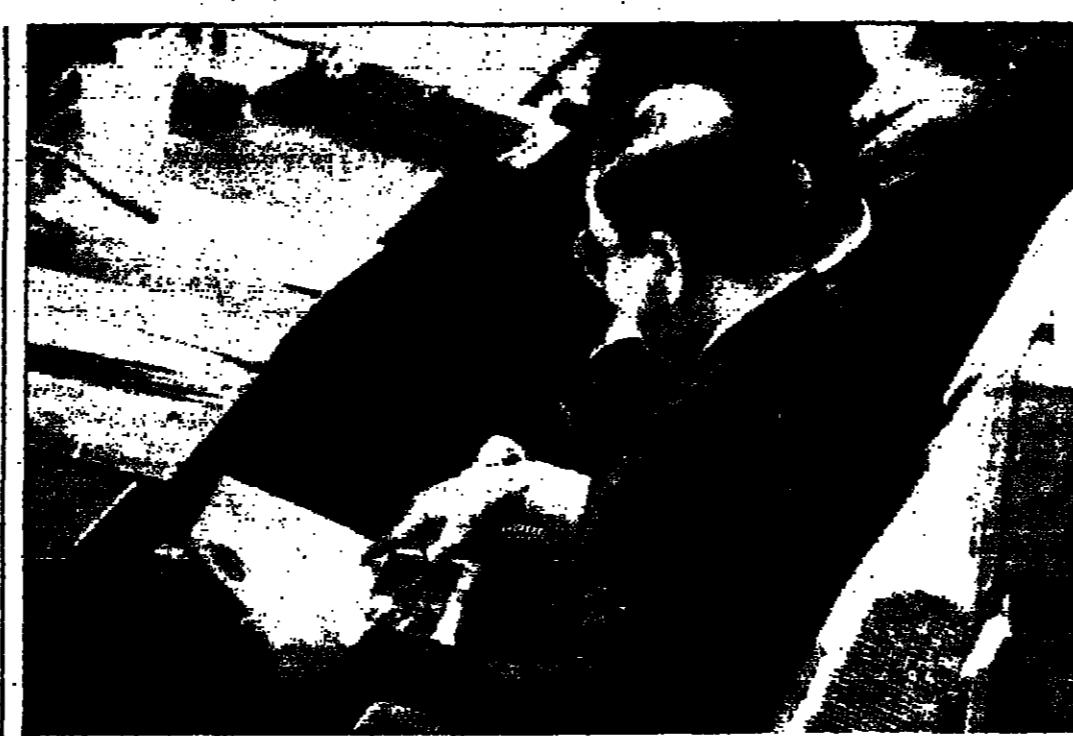
However, the slimmed-down programmes appeared to have already upset some JTV viewers. "I understand the financial reasons," said a viewer who preferred anonymity. "But, to take off some of the most popular programmes — 'Three's Company' is one example — is not very fair," she commented.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITION

* An art exhibition by artists from Jordan and other Arab countries at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.



TAKING TIME OFF: Lower House of Parliament members take time off to read news papers at the Parliament chamber Sunday (Photos by Yousef Al 'Allan)



JD 90 million allocated to development projects

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of JD 90 million in loans were allocated to the various development projects during the year 1990, including a JD 40 million loan by the World Bank, according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic daily.

The daily quoted Ministry of Finance sources as saying the World Bank loan would be used to finance a project for connecting Egypt with the national Jordanian electric grid, and the electrification of rural areas in Jordan, in addition to replacing the old water network in Amman and completing the water and sewerage projects in Zarqa and elsewhere in the Kingdom. Part of the World Bank loan will be used for financing the construction of nursing and midwifery school and a medical facility in Zarqa Governorate, urban development projects, and medical facility in Irbid and educational projects.

These loans include JD 15 million loan by the Japanese government towards financing the costs of constructing the following roads: Azraq-Ruweished, Irbid-Jerash, Irbid-Kufra Youb, and Salt-Kufra Houda.

The loans also include JD 10 million granted by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to finance costs of constructing Zarqa-Mafraq road, transfer of two gas turbines from Amman to Rishah, and development of the Zarqa river basin, Hammad Basin project, and irrigation projects in the central Jordan Valley.

The Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development also provided a loan of JD 3.4 million to finance costs of connecting rural areas with electricity, expanding Wadi Al Yitam-south Aqaba road to reach Al Wadi area.

The loans included JD 4 million provided by the Saudi Fund for Economic Development, JD 7 million by the United States Agency for International Development, \$ 3 million by the German Reconstruction Bank, and JD 500,000 from the Iraqi Fund, in addition to other sources.

Peta also said three other students were injured in the collapse and gave their names as Ahmad Saeed Budeirat, Ahmad Hamdan Askar and Mustafa Mohammad Younes.

It said that Budeirat was discharged from hospital after receiving treatment, while the other two were still undergoing treatment in Alexandria. According to Reuter news agency eight people were killed and 10 injured when the apartment building collapsed Friday night.

It said Egyptian police believed the building collapsed because its owners had illegally added two floors

Jordanians killed in Egypt

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two Jordanian students were among eight people killed when a six-storey apartment building collapsed in the Egyptian city of Alexandria, according to a report by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Sunday.

The agency gave the names of the two students as Ghazi Barakat and Nabil Salameh Hamam.

Peta also said three other students were injured in the collapse and gave their names as Ahmad Saeed Budeirat, Ahmad Hamdan Askar and Mustafa Mohammad Younes.

It said that Budeirat was discharged from hospital after receiving treatment, while the other two were still undergoing treatment in Alexandria. According to Reuter news agency eight people were killed and 10 injured when the apartment building collapsed Friday night.

It said Egyptian police believed the building collapsed because its owners had illegally added two floors

Universities to keep reserved seats for West Bank students

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian universities will continue to keep a reserve of 256 seats assigned for students from the occupied West Bank until the results of twelfth (secondary school certificate examination) are announced next month, according to a report in the Al Rabi' Arabic daily Sunday.

The report, quoting a decision by the Council of Higher Education in Amman, said that the four Jordanian universities would keep the door open for the eligible students from the West Bank who can enrol at the start of the spring semester which opens by the end of January.

The 256 seats constitute nearly 13 per cent of the total seats assigned to non-Jordanian Arab students for the 1989-1990

academic year, according to the report. It said that in implementation of a decision by the Council of Higher Education in Amman, the four universities assigned 1,264 seats for non-Jordanian Arab students, out of a total of 9,832 seats for this academic year.

According to the report, it had been rumoured that the seats could be given to Jordanians if the West Bank students fail to apply for them in view of the instability and the current situation in the occupied territories.

The report also quoted officials at the University of Jordan as saying that there would be no chance for "special course" students to be admitted this year because the university last September accepted 3,988 regu-

WFP extends highlands project for five years

AMMAN (J.T.) — The World Food Programme (WFP), the food aid arm of the United Nations system has announced the approval of a five-year extension of its project to develop the highland agricultural regions of Jordan. WFP will contribute \$26 million to pay for food commodities and transportation.

WFP has assisted Jordan in agricultural development since 1964. Assistance to the highland agricultural regions started 15 years ago and the project will now enter its fourth phase.

A WFP review of the project concluded that the project has exceeded its targets. In the area of soil conservation and fruit-tree

planting, for example, the project achieved 122 per cent of the target, according to a WFP press release.

The project features several schemes designed to increase agricultural production and reduce soil erosion. In soil conservation, plans call for the construction of stone contour terraces, earth contour banks, etc. Over the five-year period fruit

tree planting will take place on 15,000 hectares mainly with olive trees.

Other project activities include the construction of windbreaks, farm buildings and cisterns. Suitable fodder crop species will be planted as a pilot project in order to better integrate livestock raising with rainfed farming.

The WFP food aid will help compensate farmers for the temporary loss of income when they switch from wheat crop to fruit production. Farmers who regularly cultivate their land before planting it with fruit trees will receive 250 kilos of wheat per hectare every year during the first four years after the fruit orchard has been established. Additionally, each farmer will receive approximately 60 family rations of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses, canned cheese, sugar and tea during two years as an incentive to maintain the newly-planted trees.

Sheep project in Hammad Basin takes definite shape

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Syrian committee has concluded a feasibility study on a sheep-fattening project proposed to be set up in the Hammad Basin and work on the project will start early next year, according to a report carried by the Sawt Al Shabab Arabic daily.

The project, which aims to produce 650 tonnes of lean meat annually for the Syrian and Jordanian markets, will be set up on 250,000 hectares in the Hammad Basin, a semi-desert region with common borders with Iraq and Saudi Arabia in addition to Syria and Jordan.

Jordan has already launched a project which aims to produce 650 tonnes of lean meat annually for the Syrian and Jordanian markets, will be set up on 250,000 hectares in the Hammad Basin, a semi-desert region with common borders with Iraq and Saudi Arabia in addition to Syria and Jordan.

The paper said that in the initial stage, a total of 15,000 heads of sheep would be raised at the project site rising to 40,000 in the 10th year. It said that nearly 150,000 hectares will be used purely for grazing purposes, providing nearly 80 per cent of feed for the animals while the rest would be in the form of concentrated fodders.

Apart from the pasture lands, the two sides plan to drill 11 artesian wells to provide water for the animals, and will plant shrubs which will provide an

additional amount of fodder, the paper added.

It said that the products of the joint project, to be situated in the north western regions of the basin, will be marketed primarily in Jordan and Syria.

Jordan imports nearly 70 per cent of its red meat and has launched the Awassi sheep improvement project to help meet the local market demands of lean meat and cut foreign currency expenditure. The European Community is providing assistance to the tune of JD 1.5 million to help the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) to carry out this project.

To make up for meat shortages, Jordan has been importing fresh meat from Turkey and Eastern European nations. Since February 1989, it started importing larger amounts of frozen meat from New Zealand.

Deputies continue debate

(Continued from page 1)

vote of confidence and cited Badran's background as the head of the General Intelligence Department and cast doubts on the government's willingness to endorse "genuine democratisation" measures.

"Is this cabinet qualified to lead this stage? Is this structure the real expression of the Jordanian political map and its nationalistic forces?" asked Kawaar, the only journalist in parliament.

"I declare that this government does not differ in its course from the previous government because it does not represent a wide sector of this people and did not emanate from the people," he asserted. "Your Excellency, how do you reconcile between your role in the intelligence which abused people's rights and your respect and praise of the same people when some of them became deputies under this dome?"

Earlier in the session, independent Islamist Leith Shbeihat, who also withheld the vote of confidence, also cited Badran's background as the main reason for his position.

Labour, trailing in opinion polls, could damage its standing further by defending a minister who may have met the PLO.

Likud Environment Minister Romi Milo said Shamir told Peres of his plans last week so Weizman could be urged to resign rather than force a crisis.

But Peres said he kept the news to himself, telling Shamir it was the prime minister's job to inform Weizman. He criticised the prime minister for taking a decision before talking to Weizman privately.

Rifa'i government by ministers or senior officials of the era of the former prime minister was totally unacceptable since they themselves were part of it.

"I have to clarify to my brother Hindawi and some former ministers in Rifa'i's government who are today members of parliament that corruption and tyranny prevailed during that era and there were no men inside the government who acted according to their conscience and protested," Shbeihat said.

The declarations by the three deputies to withhold confidence in the cabinet were received by the loudest applause from more than 1,500 people who jammed the parliament gallery.

The Lower House resumes its session at 10:30 a.m. Monday with seven more deputies lined up to air their views and comments. The prime minister is expected to make a reply speech to the House, before the 80-member assembly takes a formal vote of confidence.

Earlier in the session, independent Islamist Leith Shbeihat, who also withheld the vote of confidence, also cited Badran's background as the main reason for his position.

"I call on the appointment of a new prime minister who enjoys popular confidence as well as parliamentary confidence so that he can gradually move the system to a new constitutional course to which the people are not used yet," said Shbeihat, who had also withheld the vote of confidence from Zaid Rifa'i's government in 1985.

Shbeihat, however, sharply countered an attack on the government by Deputy Foreign Minister Al Hindawi, a former deputy prime minister during Rifa'i's rule. He said criticism levelled against the prime minister was unfounded.

During Saturday's rally, small groups of religious Jews in skull-caps hurled insults at the peace activists, and Israeli right-wing political parties condemned the demonstration.

Israel Radio quoted a statement by the far-right Moaled Party as saying the violence proved that only a separation of Jews and Arabs can end bloodshed in the Middle East.

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Jordan Times

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Right: Ahmad Sharif, Jordan's Minister of Information, left: Sultan Hashim, Jordan's Foreign Minister

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The hour before dawn is the darkest

THE EXTENSITY and intensity of the ongoing parliamentary debate on granting or withholding the vote of confidence to Prime Minister Mudar Badran have surpassed all expectations. No-one doubted or even questioned the right of each and every member of Parliament to speak out in conformity with their respective political platforms or campaign slogans during the November elections, but few anticipated that the presentations of views on Prime Minister Badran's ministerial programme to take on an acrimonious style, which suggests that personal vendetta was the driving force behind some of the interventions. While it can be conceded that Badran's outline of policies, both domestic and foreign, fell short of expectations, it would be outrageous not to give him credit for the extent and degree he has gone to meet the demands of the parliamentarians as well as the voters who elected them more than half way. It is one thing to be critical of the half measures introduced by the government on the way to full democracy and quite another not to see and appreciate all that he has already done to satisfy the thirst of the Jordanians for full and complete democracy. For starters, it is quite legitimate and reasonable to call for a total lifting of martial law so that the country can be run more by law than by men where personal whims and arbitrary judgement would reign supreme. Yet, it would be unrealistic to expect a complete overnight transformation of the ways that the Kingdom is run. As long as there is a clear commitment to continue the process of democratisation and as long as the government of Badran would continue to be questioned and scrutinised all along the way of governing the country, it would be prudent to be reasonably patient with it. No-one would suggest that all is perfect or complete with the government of Badran. One doubts whether the prime minister thinks so. But the man deserves a chance to substantiate his across-the-board promise to introduce and institutionalise democracy in the country.

One probable explanation why the debate in Parliament took form and shape it looks like the thirst for democracy. Having been deprived of opportunities to speak out on issues and subjects that concern the people most for over 22 years, it is easy to imagine how the "belles" of the representatives of the people was ready to burst open from excesses of constraints and restraints. In some ways the country as a whole shares the responsibility for the outbursts that occurred on the Parliament floor.

Still the country is waiting impatiently for the drawn-out debates to end and the votes to be counted in favour of or against giving Badran and his team the vote of confidence. It is the judgement of many that he should be given this coveted vote of confidence. The next few hours should tell the final story on this subject.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Sunday discussed Parliament's marathon session during which deputies aired their views quite frankly and openly, paying tribute to or criticising the actions of various government ministers. The paper said that this procedure took place within the atmosphere of democracy which characterises this country and which opens the way for constructive work for the new government. But despite the criticism and conflicting views one can perceive an all-out support for the government's pledges to bolster the armed forces, enhance the elements of democracy and strengthen Parliament's stance in all fields, said the paper. The different views presented at the session constitute a healthy sign, and point to the fact that the legislative and the executive authorities are in for a long time partnership in handling the affairs of the Kingdom and serving national interests, the paper added. It said that the views of the deputies are bound to be reckoned with by the government which has pledged to adopt a democratic system and protect the national unity and put an end to all practices that had endangered national interests.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily sums up the events in 1980, a year which, he says, has witnessed a host of constructive developments on the local, regional and international levels. Mahmoud Al Rimawi notes that 1980 witnessed the return to democratic and parliamentary rule in Jordan, the formation of Arab economic groupings and reconciliation between Arab countries. Above all, the writer says, the past year witnessed an escalation of Palestinian resistance activity in the occupied Arab territories, and further support for the Palestinian people's rights by the Vatican and numerous foreign nations and peace-loving people around the world. Even Lebanon began to see the light again towards the end of the past year, with the election of a president and the gradual elimination of hostilities among the various factions, says Rimawi. 1980 was a year of a democratic resurgence in Eastern Europe where events have been influencing changes and situations in many parts of the globe, the writer adds. He expresses hope that the coming decade will carry for the Arab World further successes and peace.

Al Dostour Arabic daily newspaper commented on Parliament's vote of confidence session held in a democratic atmosphere and freedom. The paper said that the Jordanian people take pride in watching their deputies openly and freely criticising governments with a view to avoiding blunders and errors in the future, and they feel hopeful that Jordan was finally catching up with the other nations which enjoy full democratic rule and freedom, said the paper. The paper also noted that the Jordanian people now look towards real and constructive cooperation between Parliament and any government in Jordan to be based on mutual respect and close coordination and total commitment to serving national interests. It said that the open and free debate in Parliament, whether the government wins a vote of confidence or not, indicates that the democratic process will be successfully given the right atmosphere and within the limits of law. The paper supported all responsible moves designed to offer service to the country and praised endeavours on the part of the government and Parliament to pave the way for a brighter future for Jordan.

Now East Germany is to have

Monday's Political Pulse

Monday's Political Pulse

By Dr. Waleed M. Sadi

Arabs must share common infrastructures

THERE IS always the usual euphoria whenever two Arab countries restore broken diplomatic relations. And when last Wednesday, Cairo and Damascus resumed their full diplomatic relation, an aura of elation dominated the Arab World that gave cause to the belief that the beginning of the end of Arab anxiety about their future has been ushered in. What accentuated this sudden feeling of optimism is the central position that both Syria and Egypt occupy in the heartland of the Arab World. It will be recalled that the long held view in the Middle East is that without Egypt the Middle East Arab states can never wage war and without Syria they cannot successfully sue for peace. This view gained currency when the Arab countries concerned sought strategic balance with Israel as a foundation for achieving an honourable settlement.

Yet on closer look, the restoration of diplomatic relations is not different from establishing them and at best such a step constitutes the bare minimum in relations between countries. And when one speaks of relations between brotherly or sisterly Arab countries, having and enjoying diplomatic relations is such a minimalist achievement that in the final analysis it adds very little and subtracts even less. In terms of substance as distinguished from appearances and diplomatic niceties and superficial protocol

considerations what gives credence and viability to the existence of diplomatic relations between any given countries is the extent of the meeting of the minds between them on issues and subjects, first of domestic nature and second of external importance. Thus diplomatic relations between two Communist countries which share similar domestic and external ideologies are more meaningful than those that exist between countries which share nothing in terms of how to govern their respective peoples and how to formulate and conduct foreign policies. Otherwise, relations between diametrically different countries would be like matching spouses with seriously divergent attitudes and personal traits and characteristics that are doomed to failure before they are

constituted. The primary problem that almost all the Arab countries face with one other is the perpetual existence of irreconcilable differences between them on matters that count most. And the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict without proper address and resolution by the Arab countries until now proves beyond a shadow of doubt that a consensus on an external foe, without parallel agreements on other fundamental issues and concerns affecting their domestic situations and external priorities and perspectives, would leave such a strategy shallow and void. Yet the Arab World is still witnessing the creation of constellations of

Arab groupings that lack harmony and deep understanding between the members of each of such groupings on matters that count most.

The fundamental point to be addressed in connection with the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Syria and Egypt is whether such resumed relations will promise homogeneity between the two Arab states on issues that are dominating the international scene, namely, the role of pluralism and the future of multi-party democracy within the two countries. And as long as the Arab countries continue to have very divergent perspectives and views on such subjects, any relations between them, whether it is coined as brotherly or sisterly, will remain hollow and devoid of real meaning and significance. This proposition would explain in part why the results of most, if not all, Arab summits are short-lived and end up being sand castles.

So while Arabs everywhere are rejoicing over the restoration of relations between Damascus and Cairo as they have indeed rejoiced when other Arab capitals took a similar course with Egypt, notably Jordan, their celebration over such positive steps will be more complete when Arab countries begin to relate to one another in matters of substance touching first upon their domestic ideologies and secondly on foreign pursuits and objectives.

Dubcek restored to public life after long oblivion

By Gene Kramer
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Week after week, despairing Czechoslovaks saw the troubled face of once-jaunty Alexander Dubcek on their television screens imploring calmness and discipline while he waged a losing struggle to salvage some freedoms of the 1968 Prague Spring.

That was occupied Czechoslovakia in the first fall and winter after its Aug. 20-21, 1968, invasion by Soviet and other Warsaw Pact troops. The then-benign Dubcek faded from view in late 1969 and was seldom mentioned publicly during a "Prague winter" that followed the Prague Spring and lasted a whole generation.

Czechoslovakia's political winter is ending now with a dramatic, Soviet-blessed peaceful rollback of the hard-line Communist rule forced on the country after the 1968 invasion.

A climax in Czechoslovakia's new revolution came with Dubcek's election Thursday as chairman of the federal assembly, restoring him to honour and position after two decades in political oblivion.

With it came the election Friday of dissident playwright Vaclav Havel as president of the

republic, Czechoslovakia's first non-Communist chief of state since Eduard Benes resigned in 1948.

Dubcek's return to official life is regarded as historic justice in a country that made him one of Communism's few lionised party leaders. Even Dubcek "fan clubs" were formed after the 1968 invasion to demonstrate backing of his efforts to save some of the Prague Spring reforms.

But popular demands now for multi-party democracy suggest Czechoslovakia will not settle in 1990 for what Dubcek offered them in that Prague Spring 22 years earlier — "socialism with a human face."

Dubcek said he wanted to transform Czechoslovakia's Stalinist system into a form of Communist rule that permitted free assembly and discussion of policies and no longer depended on censorship.

"Dubcek, a lifelong Communist, said in 1968 the Communists would preserve their monopoly of power not through repression, but by earning the right to lead and inspire the rest of society.

Today, as an ex-Communist, ousted from party leadership and later from membership, Dubcek has not said whether he seeks reinstatement. His latest state-

ments suggest a readiness to adapt to post-Communist reality.

A Czechoslovak-American, Ohio State University history and journalism Prof. Jiri Hochman, said the Communist Party "has become irrelevant and Dubcek must know it."

Still, "knowing him I would guess he would like to get back" in the party, Hochman added.

He said remarks by Dubcek in November 1988 in Bologna, Italy, about reforming Socialism showed he was "a faithful Marxist-Leninist."

In 1968, the Prague Spring euphoria in Czechoslovakia was marked by a series of cliff-hanging faceoffs between the Dubcek camp and critics headed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Dubcek argued passionately that popular Czechoslovak reforms, rather than weakening the system, rather than weakening the system, would instead provide much-needed rejuvenation for Communism.

Dubcek lost the argument and his opportunity for reform when the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries invaded.

Even with Czechoslovakia occupied, popular outrage over the invasion and Czechoslovak unity enabled the "Dubcekites" to hang on for many months of

struggle to preserve some freedoms.

Post-invasion unity, in fact, upset Soviet plans to install a puppet government and prompted the Kremlin to bring Dubcek, Prime Minister Oldrich Cernik and other arrested Prague leaders to Moscow to negotiate their resumption of office and a forced programme of "normalization."

With a new slogan of "we are with you, be with us," the now-haggard, sad-faced Dubcek made frequent television appearances. He reaffirmed his pre-invasion

"action programme," while cautioning his countrymen not to provoke the Soviets, reminding them of the "realities" of their occupied country and often breaking bad news about necessary "normalisation measures."

These included dropping popular leaders, the "temporary" basing of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia under a new treaty that placed no deadline for their removal, and, in early 1969, gradual restoration of censorship.

Some critics say today that Dubcek acquiesced too easily, failing to exploit his own popularity and the country's solidarity.

Dubcek never once drew a line on the rollback and warned the Soviets not to cross it, said Dr. Jiri Kotar, a Czechoslovak who has lived in exile in Canada since 1979 and is organising a Conservative Party to contest Czechoslovakia's promised free elections next June.

Brezhnev slowly achieved the results he sought. Some said the Prague Spring really ended with the "ice hockey riots" at the end of March 1969.

Czechoslovakia's victory in a match with the Soviet Union at the Stockholm World Championships unleashed pent-up political feelings among Czechoslovakians. Dancing in the snow-co-

Alexander Dubcek

that the country as a whole shares the responsibility for the outbursts that occurred on the Parliament floor.

Still the country is waiting impatiently for the drawn-out debates to end and the votes to be counted in favour of or against giving Badran and his team the vote of confidence. It is the judgement of many that he should be given this coveted vote of confidence. The next few hours should tell the final story on this subject.

One probable explanation why the debate in Parliament took form and shape it looks like the thirst for democracy. Having been deprived of opportunities to speak out on issues and subjects that concern the people most for over 22 years, it is easy to imagine how the "belles" of the representatives of the people was ready to burst open from excesses of constraints and restraints. In some ways the country as a whole shares the responsibility for the outbursts that occurred on the Parliament floor.

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Italy's film school aims for number 1 slot

By Clare Patrick

ROME — Italians are fond of saying that in spite of all his faults, Benito Mussolini made the trains run on time. Perhaps they should also add that it was he who helped put Italy on the map in the world of cinema. Back in the 1930s, spurred on by his film-buff son Vittorio, the late Fascist dictator built Cinecittà, a giant studio complex on the outskirts of Rome that was to become famous as the Italian Hollywood.

Today, the film school that grew up beside the movie studio is celebrating more than 50 years in the business with a major facelift to regain its place as one of the world's finest training grounds for budding actors, directors and screenwriters.

The school's grandiose title — Centro Sperimentale Cinematografico (Experimental Centre for Cinematography) — is still unmistakably Mussolinian. So, too, is the building, a classic example of Fascist-era architecture. Everything else, though, is strictly late 20th century. After closing its doors for more than a year, the centre has re-opened with some of the latest high-tech production equipment and a determination to re-establish itself as a magnet for young filmmakers.

In charge of the centre is 41-year-old Caterina d'Amico, an energetic personality with a pas-

sion for movies and a talent for organising. "For years this school was one of the most highly regarded in the world," said d'Amico. "It was the oldest, and most avant-garde, and it grew to become a pivotal point in the world's film culture. As the years passed it became old-fashioned and outdated, like anything that starts out ahead of its time. Our aim is to restore it to its former role and to turn it into the best film school in Europe." With funding from Italy's Ministry of Sports and Entertainment, the school has already replaced all of its dubbing and sound equipment and is currently rebuilding its cinema, TV and film studios, with state-of-the-art techniques for creating special effects.

An early priority was updating the film library. "We are the state film archive, so it is our duty to preserve all the old copies," said d'Amico. The task has meant months of work for the archive staff, tracking down every film ever made in Italy and restoring those in poor condition. All the movies are now stored in special temperature-controlled units to preserve the quality and colour of the film.

With a background solidly rooted in the entertainment business, d'Amico is an appropriate choice to spearhead the modernisation of the centre. Her grandfather founded the

Academy of Dramatic Arts, the state acting college. Her father, Poldo d'Amico, is the music critic for the newsmagazine "L'Espresso." Her mother, Suso Cecchi d'Amico, is a well-known screenwriter who has worked with some of Italy's most illustrious directors, including De Sica, Rosi and Visconti.

Caterina d'Amico herself already has a long career behind her. She has directed plays for the theatre, made television documentaries, worked on the technical side of dozens of movies and written books on set design and cartoon-making.

Staff who select the candidates look for aptitude and enthusiasm rather than experience, d'Amico said. "It's always a gamble, and sometimes we make mistakes, but generally we are interested in a person's ideas and personality. Of course, candidates for the cinematography course usually have some experience since that side is more technical — many of them have already worked as assistant cameramen. But for screenwriting that they have a certain outlook and sense of curiosity. If they can't write, it doesn't matter. We are a school and it's our job to teach them, but if they don't have ideas then there's nothing we can do to help them."

The new impetus at the Centro Sperimentale coincides with a revival in the Italian cinema, after Leone have all given lectures, and Bernardo Bertolucci has promised to give talk on his latest movie.

Competition for the school's 90 places is intense, with candidates applying from all corners of the globe. This year's incoming class includes pupils from France, Britain, Austria, Brazil, Greece, Lebanon and Tunisia. Aged between 19 and 25, the students can choose from 10 different courses that include directing, screenplay writing, set design, acting and cartoon-making.

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Refurbished and endowed with state-of-the-art equipment, Italy's once-famous cinema

school is ready again to attract the best and brightest in the movie world.

troiani in the leading role.

"All of these directors are under 40 and all are extremely good filmmakers, each in a different way," d'Amico said. "As yet they are probably not that well known abroad, partly because of the question of language, but if they're not, they certainly should be."

"Italy has always played a leading role in the cinema, perhaps

because we are a nation of craftsmen and because art has historically been so important to us," she added. "For such a small country, we have produced an astonishing number of set designers and cameramen and exported them all over the world. Our aim here at the centre is to make sure that Italy holds onto that tradition."

—World News Link

Filipinos establish zones of peace

By Jon Miller

MANILA — As more Filipinos resort to violence as a means of expression, some communities are reacting to try and break the endless cycle of violence and retribution.

Take the case of Sagada. On Oct. 28, 1988 a drunken member of the Philippine Constabulary fired his rifle into a crowded marketplace in this small northern Philippine town, and two children — one aged 17, the other aged 4 — were killed. The next day the townspeople, members of the Kankinay tribe native to the rugged Cordillera mountains, gathered on the basketball court in the centre of the town and demanded that the soldiers leave.

But Sagada is in the heart of a war zone, and the soldiers, who were there to flush out guerrillas of the Communist-led New People's Army (NPA), said that abandoning the town would be tantamount to surrender. As a compromise, the constabulary unit offered to move its base from the centrally located municipal hall to a school building a few hundred metres away.

Two weeks later the NPA attacked the school. The rebels claimed that the attack was in retaliation for the deaths of the two children, but the plan backfired. During the raid a 12-year-old boy, the son of a schoolteacher, was killed by a stray bullet.

The people of Sagada again gathered to express their outrage, and that evening the town elders

met to make an important decision. Sagada was sick and tired of war. The town — already a haven for artists and nature lovers — would become a zone of peace.

Of course, such complicated situations aren't resolved easily, and in the past year Sagada has had almost as many setbacks as advances. There has been more fighting, and the town's agricultural economy has continued to suffer. And although both the government forces and the NPA have greatly reduced their presence, neither group has formally accepted the town's peace plan.

But Risa Hontiveros, secretary-general of the Manila-based Coalition for Peace, says that the lesson from Sagada is an encouraging one. "People in the war zones," she says, "are working up the physical courage to stand up and tell the armed groups to stop."

There are now three such "zones of peace" in the Philippines, each in an area where fighting between the military and the NPA has been especially fierce. In recent months three more communities have approached the coalition for advice on how to declare themselves off-limits to armed conflict; and the idea of cease-fire zones has become a topic of serious — and heated — debate in Manila.

In a country abounding with advocacy groups, the Philippine peace movement is just now beginning to come into its own. Hontiveros says that there are roughly 60 groups in the Coalition for Peace, about half of them

from Manila, adding that their political orientation "rums from centre to left." They include representatives from each of the country's major religions. "The peace idea is finally picking up steam," she notes.

It's been a long time coming. The NPA, the militant wing of the outlawed Maoist-oriented Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), was born in the late 1960s. The renegade group gathered strength as Filipinos became disgusted with the massive corruption, mismanagement of the economy and near-destruction of basic political rights that were the hallmarks of the late Ferdinand Marcos' regime.

At the height of its power during the mid-1980s, the NPA claimed to have more than 20,000 guerrillas fighting in at least 59 of the country's 73 provinces. As many as 20 per cent of the population, mainly in the poor rural areas, were believed to support the guerrillas' aims. The latest military figures put the NPA's strength at just below 20,000, although most observers consider that number too high.

Most analysts agree that the government has gained the upper hand in the fighting, at least for the time being. Elite military units are being sent into the areas where the NPA operates, and they work directly with the villagers by providing education, medical supplies and practical help. The campaign appears to be succeeding. Meanwhile, several top communist officials have been captured and hundreds of party members have defected to the government. The rebels also lost support after news of bloody internal purges reached the public during 1989.

Military leaders have told President Corazon Aquino that they expect to win the war against the guerrillas by the end of her term in 1992. Both military and NPA forces have said that they are willing to negotiate a cease-fire, but each has set preconditions that are unacceptable to the other.

So where does peace fit into the picture? Hontiveros, a 23-year-old former television public affairs host and now a community organiser, admits that the national leadership of both adversaries is committed to achieving a military victory. For them, she says, "a peace initiative is just a threat to a war initiative." At the local and regional levels, though, peace groups are gaining ground. For it is in the countryside that "combat fatigue" is most prevalent.

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economic conditions that spawned it. Still, the defeat of Marcos in 1986 raised popular expectations, and now, Hontiveros says, people are becoming fed up.

Much of that is the government's own doing. Social services have been slow to reach remote areas. In the meantime, President Aquino has allowed private organisations — many of them critical of official policies — to engage in community organising in the countryside, and this has made people aware that their own actions can make a difference.

Hontiveros says that impatience is a necessary precondition for peace. The war itself is a result of economic and social problems, and peace makes sense to people if they can see that it can lead to positive changes in their lives. War, instead of being a fact of life, becomes an obstacle.

If "waging peace" means inventing new traditions in the Philippines, she says, then so be it. That approach has opened the Coalition for Peace to charges that it is politically naive, but Hontiveros answers that it is

naive to believe that ordinary people are powerless to effect changes in the national life.

"We have to choose to believe that there is hope," she says, "and not hope in government but hope in our capacity to compel them to respond, if not from a sense of moral obligation then at least from a sense of political necessity."

"We thrive in a situation that is participative and democratic, and armed confrontation is neither," she explains. "Armies by their nature have to be centralised. There's less room for disagreement than in a non-armed setting. There's less room for experimentation, for innovation, and certainly there's less room for dialogue with the 'enemy'."

Are the Filipinos ready for peace? "I wish I could say yes," she says. But then her resolve stiffens. "You know, we human beings, we really can change. Even the most hardened of persons. We can. But how to give that organisational expression — that's the thing that this movement is working on" — World News Link.

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JORDAN MARKET PLACE

World events pressure IMF, U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF), facing new challenges in Eastern Europe and Latin America, may have to ride out a cash squeeze until 1992 if the United States has its way.

A senior administration official said the United States, the IMF's largest shareholder, might be willing to support a marginally bigger rise in fund quotas than the figure of 35 per cent it has endorsed so far — but only if the increase goes into effect after 1991.

The Bush administration, seeking the delay to buy extra time to sort out its own budget problems, is also demanding more progress in tackling the problem of more than \$3 billion in late payments owed to the fund, the official said.

The IMF, which makes emergency loans to countries with balance-of-payments problems, administers a pool of cash paid in by its members, so if some borrowers fail to repay on time it reduces the funds available for others.

The administration is setting tough conditions to try to soften

the opposition it knows it will encounter in Congress. Many U.S. politicians regard a vote for the IMF as a vote for more foreign aid and a lifeline to banks saddled with Third World debt — both unpopular with voters.

Monetary sources said U.S. officials have indicated that they could perhaps back a 50 per cent increase in quotas, or membership contributions, which now total \$120 billion.

But even if a figure in that range were agreed at an IMF policy-making meeting tentatively set for Jan. 25 in Washington, the prospect of a two-year waiting period promises to be an unwelcome distraction at a testing time for the fund and other debt-crisis managers.

IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus has recommended board approval of a \$710 million loan for Poland to back a bold programme of reforms

aimed at reviving an economy that has suffered under 45 years of central planning.

Fund officials admit that they have no guarantee that the programme, expected to slash real wages by 20 per cent and make about 400,000 people unemployed, will work.

The challenge is enormous but so are the potential rewards. If Poland pulls it off the strategy of drastic adjustment will be held up as a model for the rest of Eastern Europe and the fund will claim a lot of the credit.

And that, officials believe,

would make it a lot easier to push a quota increase through Congress.

Meanwhile euphoria has faded over U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's bold debt-reduction plan nine months after he launched it to rave reviews.

The World Bank, in a recent report, said it was encouraged by the Brady plan, which seeks to persuade banks to write off part of their debts in return for partial official guarantees on the loans that remain.

"However, the bank added, "it would not be realistic to expect that the new strategy, by itself,

Incognito exchanges spring up in Amman

By Ghadeer Taher
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Despite the 10-month-old ban on private exchange houses in the Kingdom, some former moneychangers have resumed incognito operations in the downtown area, according to witnesses and moneychangers.

Exchange houses, which were ordered closed Feb. 3 last year under martial law provisions, have been operating in Mansa Market under the guise of other businesses such as cassette shops and video stores, according to witnesses.

"It was a surprise for me to see at least one exchange house back in business in its old spot," a businesswoman told the Jordan Times.

According to other witnesses there are at least five or six small moneychangers "doing business in their old premises but disguised as audio/video cassette shops or toy sellers,"

"First I thought the government had lifted the ban on moneychangers," said one of the witnesses interviewed by the Jordan Times. "But then, it was clear from the way the currency passed across the counter that not everything was above board."

According to informed sources, the government has returned the possession of premises to some of the closed moneychangers under the stipulation that they would be used for other businesses, but some of them have opted to resume their operations.

"Mostly moneychangers of relatively small operations are dealing in this type of clandestine exchange, according to other moneychangers. "Only small shops are doing this but it is not a serious business. It is mostly a type of passing time," said a moneychanger who operated one of the larger exchange houses in the country.

Meanwhile, many witnesses, mostly foreigners, are also reporting an increasing number of "small boys" approaching them in downtown streets offering to buy foreign currency, mainly American dollars.

"They are really shrewd and know how to do business," commented a Dutch tourist. "I was amazed by the group of a 10-year-old of the daily world rates for currencies," she told the Jordan Times.

At the time of the Feb. 3 closure, which coincided with the departure of the Jordanian dinar, moneychangers were accused of tampering with the national economy, violating foreign exchange regulations and dealing in routes not accorded to them, such as cashing cheques and giving credit lines. But Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammed Saed Nabil said, "the role of the money changer was congenital in the (foreign exchange) crisis."

Moneychangers in the country, encouraged by the new democratic trend, have submitted a memorandum to the Lower House of Parliament demanding a "just and speedy" solution to address their situation after their closure. They called on Parliament to review the legality of the closure order issued by the then government of Zaid Rifai.

The memo, signed by a committee of seven representing all moneychangers in Jordan, also rejected preconditions set by the CBJ to reopen non-bank moneychangers. The plan stipulates that the number of exchange houses be reduced from 66, which operated in Jordan prior to the closure order, to 16 large companies with a minimum JD 1 million capital with JD 500,000 of the capital deposited with the Central Bank.

It was not immediately known what action the concerned Parliament committee planned to take in response to the moneychangers' petition. The CBJ's plan has already been submitted to the government.

Neural Switzerland, because of its political stability and bank secrecy laws, has been a traditional refuge of foreign flight capital. But the Swiss face increasing competition from other havens, ranging from Luxembourg and Austria to off-shore financial centres in the Caribbean.

Turkey looks to Soviet Union, Iran for trade

ANKARA (R) — Turkey is looking to expand trade with the Soviet Union and Iran amid upheavals in Eastern Europe and uncertainty over its future with the European Community (EC), official sources said.

It has strengthened economic ties with the Soviet Union and is mending fences with Iran after a largely religious dispute earlier this year affected trade relations.

"The Soviet Union and Iran are big markets for Turkey and cannot be ignored. It is only natural that our business community should be interested," one official source said.

Turkey is eyeing lucrative contracts in both countries at a time when it fears it might be sidelined by Europe as the continent grapples with economic and political problems posed by the dismantling of East-West barriers.

Officials say trade volume with the Soviet Union is likely to total \$1.2 billion in 1989, triple the 1986 figure, and both sides speak of up to \$4 billion by 1994.

A senior Soviet diplomat, noting Turkey's membership of the NATO-Western alliance, said: "We do not want to bring Turkey out of its present alliances. The whole process of dealing with Turkey is based on the assumption that we have put aside military binoculars."

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"In terms of trade, with Turkey we now exceed what we have with the United States in grain purchases," the Soviet diplomat told Reuters.

"We think Turkey has the potential to become a more important partner for us in economic ties, taking into account the activation of its industry, especially in consumer goods such as refrigerators, clothing, shoes and leather," he added.

Relations with Iran were hit by the headscarves row. Ankara accused Tehran of interfering in its affairs when demonstrations were held in Iran in April protesting against the ban ordered by Ankara Constitutional Court.

Turkey, a predominantly Muslim but secular country, last week lifted all legislation banning headscarves at universities, leaving the institutions to decide for themselves on the issue.

Due mainly to a now-resolved dispute in oil prices, Turkish imports from Tehran fell to \$98.9 million in the first nine months of 1989 from \$367.1 million in the same period.

But exports to Iran, including machinery and clothing, rose to \$446.9 million from \$341.3 million in the same period, according to official figures.

Turkey, which drew trade benefits by remaining neutral in the Iran-Iraq war, now sees itself ideally suited to help to rebuild damaged cities in Iran as well as in Iraq.

U.S. government predicts rise in industrial sales this year

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. industry should enjoy its eighth consecutive year of rising sales in 1990, but the growth will be sluggish, with automaking and construction particularly hard hit, the government has said.

In its annual forecast of winners and losers in U.S. business, the Commerce Department predicted that 150 of 193 manufacturing industries it surveyed would enjoy rising sales in 1990. But the other one-fourth of manufacturing industries will experience either no sales increase or an actual drop in sales.

The median growth rate for manufacturing sales was projected to be two per cent in 1990, down from an estimated 2.2 per cent rise in 1989 and a 2.5 per cent median increase in sales in 1987. The median is the point

where half the companies had larger sales increases and half had smaller increases.

"Overall, in 1990 we see continued but slower growth for the vast majority of industries, both manufacturing and services," said Commerce Undersecretary J. Michael Farren. "Dominating growth are the high technology and health-related industries.

In manufacturing, the big winners in 1990 were forecast to be the makers of surgical and medical instruments, with a projected 10 per cent rise in shipments, followed by makers of surgical supplies, with an expected nine per cent rise in shipment.

At the other end of the spectrum, makers of household washers and dryers were forecast to fare the worst with a projected

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Bahrain amends working hours

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahraini civil servants will work a 35-hour, five-day week from Feb. 1 instead of the 36-hour, six-day week they work now, the official Gulf News Agency (GNA) has said. The agency quoted Bahrain's Development and Industry Minister Yousef Shirawi as saying the cabinet decided to introduce the Saturday to Wednesday week on a trial basis. Government schools are expected to follow suit.

Egypt raises oil prices

CAIRO (R) — Egypt will raise oil prices for all grades by \$1.25 a barrel as of Jan. 1, a spokesman for the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) has said. The increase takes the price of prime Suez and Ras Bahar to \$18.75 a barrel from \$17.50 a barrel. Cheaper grades of Belayim, Ras Badran and Ras Ghambal will now sell for \$17.90, \$16.75 and \$16.45 a barrel respectively. Non-OPEC Egypt sets its prices twice a month and last raised them by 75 cents on Dec. 16.

Libya imports Ugandan farm products

KAMPALA (R) — Libya is to send two cargo planes a week to Uganda to transport bananas, pineapples and other fresh horticultural products to Tripoli, commerce ministry sources have said. The new export link, which has been welcomed as a way of countering the sharp fall in world prices for coffee, Uganda's main export, is due to start in January. It follows the visit of a Libyan trade delegation. Uganda plans to export 60 tonnes of fruit and vegetables a week to Libya, which has already bartered petrol in return for shipments of Ugandan coffee.

Yugoslavia introduces new dinar

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia Monday introduces a new dinar to the currency, stripping almost the entire population of their paper-millionaire status overnight. The new dinar, each worth 10,000 old dinars, is part of a strict package of austerity measures announced two weeks ago by Prime Minister Ante Markovic. Till now, Yugoslavia's economic crisis with annual inflation at nearly 2,000 per cent has meant that virtually anyone with a bank account or substantial wallet could claim to be a millionaire — on paper. For the first time in over 50 years, the Yugoslav currency will be freely convertible with all the major Western currencies. It will be pegged at a fixed rate of seven to the Deutschmark (12 new dinars to the dollar) until June 30. The government says the dinar is being pegged to the mark to give confidence to foreign investors. But since Yugoslav wages are now calculated according to the dinar's fluctuation with the mark, the move also amounts to a six-month wage freeze.

Poland continues zloty devaluation

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Solidarity-led government has announced a 31.5 per cent devaluation of the national currency, the zloty, against the dollar from Monday, state television said. A dollar will now change officially for 9,500 zloties, compared with the previous level of 6,500. The latest devaluation, which the television said was aimed at stabilising the currency, brought the official exchange rate for the first time into line with the free-market price, which stood at 9,000 to 10,000 zloties Saturday. For decades, black-market money changers offered between four to five times the official rate.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

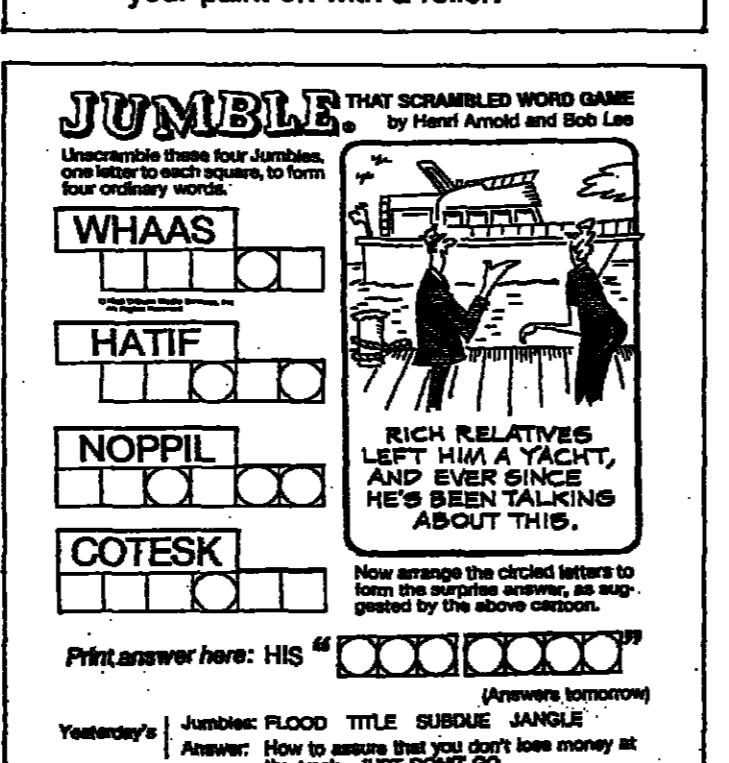
Buy	Sell	French franc	111.6	112.7
640.0	651.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	469.2	453.7
1028.9	1049.3	Dutch guilder	337.7	346.5
381.5	383.3	Swedish crown	30.8	31.5
412.5	422.7	Italian lira (for 100)	50.3	51.4
		Belgian franc (for 10)	181.7	183.3



Peanuts



Andy Capp



Print answer here: HIS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FLOOD TITLE SUBLIE JANGLE

Answer: How to assure that you don't lose money at the track—JUST DON'T GO

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1990

By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation
GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning hours are ideal for accomplishing many projects on your "must do" list and the afternoon and evening offer good opportunities to express your skills and talents.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Some extra funds can now come to you through an interesting undertaking. A short journey with your attachment can make this a happy new year day.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 18) Both long-term friends and newcomers can fill your social horizons on this day. Discuss with family all ways to have home conditions as you most desire.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Continue along your usual business course without taking risk or chance. Much happiness is yours through quiet romance with mate on this date.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Seek information to expand your practical projects from all possible directions. Entertain prospective friends at your residence today.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Friends will give you the best of ideas now to push ahead in the new year. New interests should be encouraged in association with your attachment.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21)

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1990

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A beautiful day for meditation and studying a philosophy of life under which you want to operate in the days ahead. You feel more willing to cooperate with others.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Communicating with friends at a distance can bring you beneficial results. You and your mate can have a happy time visiting friends, neighbours, and relatives.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 18) A change from a long-used business method would now be helpful to you. A good day to get everything around your home in fine condition.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Your own ideas for increasing your daily activities now are clever and dynamic. Avoid posting at home or your close family will be very upset.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Your happiness at some social activities should now continue unabated. A woman can be especially helpful in getting your home as you most desire.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Changes in social contacts can bring you more pleasure and diversion. Don't let persons with opposing viewpoints interfere with your love life.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21) Try to put a little more colour and zest into your daily activities. Steer clear of persons who disapprove in any way of your romantic life.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 21) A couple of differently-viewed friendships should be encouraged.

Little comfort likely for Liverpool's opponents

LONDON (R): After more than two decades Liverpool still beseize English soccer.

They enter the 1990s on top of the first division and the club most likely to stay there.

If the colossus wobbles, then it is not for long and woe to anyone who tries to write them off.

Under the guidance of Bill Shankly, Bob Paisley and now Kenny Dalglish, Liverpool have come to dominate the English game in an unprecedented manner.

Their 17 league title successes (10 since 1973) far outstrip nearest challengers Arsenal and Everton (nine each).

Three of their Football Association (F.A.) Cup successes have come since 1974 and they are the current holders.

After Saturday's 1-0 league win over Charlton they go into the new year with a four-point lead over Aston Villa and five ahead of champions Arsenal.

The squad is so strong Dalglish can even afford to leave the likes of Peter Beardsley and Steve McMahon on the substitutes' bench. Many a club would give their eye-teeth for players with one quarter the skill, energy and vision of either man.

Given such a talented set of players, can Liverpool rule the next 10 years? Dalglish said: "If there is anybody going to be top this is the club that deserves to be."

"It has been the best club for longer than a decade and certainly in the one that is about to finish it has been the most successful."

In Dalglish's time alone (he took over in 1985) Liverpool have lost only 29 times in 182 games — about half a dozen defeats a season in all competitions.

The Scot has, of course, also seen tragedy in the shape of Heydel and Hillsborough.

In the wake of the former, there remains the ban on English clubs in European competition.

If English fans behave themselves at the World Cup finals next year league clubs could be happy at home as a manager.

Number 1,001 is at home on Monday — against Liverpool.

Rising cost of Olympics stirs up storm in Norway

By Allister Doyle

Reuter

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — The people of Lillehammer danced in the streets when their sleepy Norwegian town was chosen to host the 1994 Winter Olympics, but a year later some of them are beginning to get cold feet.

Preparations have barely started — a group of workers with chainsaws began hacking a slope for the men's downhill skiing in a mountain pine forest this month — but estimated costs of staging the games have more than tripled to a billion dollars.

The soaring costs have placed the town of 22,000 people in the middle of an explosive row over whether North Sea oil wealth has made Norway a nation of reckless overspenders.

Many Norwegians say Lillehammer, which is starting almost from scratch to stage the games, could save cash by using existing facilities — such as the Holmenkollen ski jump outside Oslo.

"I think that if people come from abroad to Norway they will consider it a compact games even if some of the games are moved to one or two hours driving from Lillehammer," Culture Minister Eleonore Bjartveit told Reuters.

Arne Kvalheim, managing director of a 100-million-dollar conference arena for 8,000 people opening in Oslo in 1991, said his centre could stage the figure skating and ice hockey.

"After the games no-one would use Lillehammer's stadiums," he told Reuters. "In Oslo... it's obviously much easier to sell tickets than in Lillehammer." Oslo has a population of 450,000.

While the organisers reject the suggestions, saying facilities in Oslo and elsewhere are not of an Olympic standard, Lillehammer's mayor Audun Tron goes one step further.

"The city might give up the games entirely if we don't get the product we want, which is a compact games around Lilleham-

mer," said Tron.

Bjartveit said the games were going ahead but that Lillehammer's budget demand — for 6.7 billion crowns (\$1 billion) had to be cut. In 1987 the government agreed to guarantee 1.8 billion crowns (\$270 million) for the games, the estimated full cost at the time.

Ton told Reuters the games could lure enough tourists and foreign attention to Norway, which sees itself as the cradle of skiing, to turn a profit before they start in February 1994.

Lillehammer, which already has one small stadium, a slalom ski run, cross-country tracks and a women's downhill ski slope, has hosted several international competitions over the years.

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U.S. to meet Spain in Hopman Cup final

PERTH, Australia (AP): John McEnroe teamed with Pam Shriver and kept his temper under control Sunday to lift the United States into the final of the Hopman Cup exhibition team tennis tournament at the Burswood superdome.

The former world number one trounced Mark Woodforde 6-3, 6-3 in the opening men's singles. He and Shriver then beat Woodforde and Hana Mandlikova 6-4, 7-6 (7-5) in the mixed doubles as the U.S. defeated Australia in the semi-finals.

The U.S. completed a 3-0 clean sweep when a back injury forced Mandlikova to withdraw from the women's singles against Shriver.

The top-seeded American team will face second-seeded Spain in Monday night's final of the 12-team competition, which

offers \$80,000 to the winning pair.

Spanish brother and sister Enilio and Arantxa Sanchez defeated Czechoslovakia 2-1 in the other semi-final, which was played Saturday night.

McEnroe, who was penalized a game after a series of outbursts in his quarterfinal singles victory over Italian Paolo Cane, was again in a volatile mood Sunday, but never seemed to lose concentration.

He gave a polished, disciplined performance in the singles against Australian Davis Cup player Woodforde, winning in just 58 minutes.

Woodforde had gone into the match with a 2-1 career record against his sometime doubles partner, but was never in the hunt.

but quickly calmed down and the American pair won the tiebreaker 7-5.

McEnroe is playing mixed doubles for the first time in a decade. He won the mixed doubles with Mary Carillo at the French Open in 1977, but has since concentrated on singles and men's doubles.

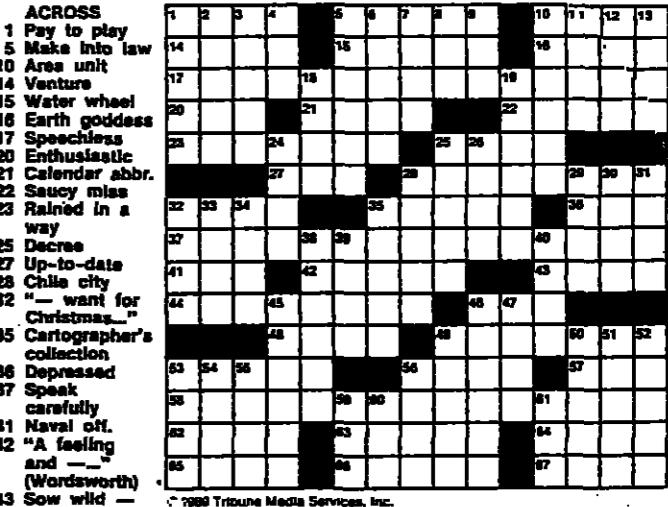
The Americans rallied from 0-2 to take the first set of the doubles and looked to have opened a 5-3 break in the second set, only for umpire Lindsay Cox to overrule and call in a shot from the Australian Centre in Melbourne.

Arantxa Sanchez outlasted Helena Sukova in a dramatic match Saturday to lift Spain to a chiller 2-1 victory over defending champion Czechoslovakia in the semi-finals of the Hopman Cup.

McEnroe was given a warning for an audible obscenity by Cox,

THE Daily Crossword

by C.F. Murray



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Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

9	Sailor	10	Topical
11	resident	12	reindeer
13	Traffic jam	14	ingredients
15	Band member	16	Omek natives
17	"Rhe..."	18	Malib
18	in a whisper	19	Leinent
20	Caroline	21	Blame
21	is probably	22	Siamese
22	we halved	23	guitar
23	Arab prince	24	Shining
24	Phony	25	Phony
25	— the start	26	start
26	A Martin	27	Water plant
27	Water plant	28	Rock is indicated
28	is indicated	29	Rock of —
29	"Clair de —"	30	Clair de —"
30	Shmeisani, Sweifieh, Abdoun and many other locations.	31	Frankfort's
31	For more information please call Wael Real Estate Tel: 685342, 682097	32	river
32	47 Sharif	48 Misleading actions	49 "A —'clock
33	35 Battery part	50 Writer Marsh	51 "Clock
34	38 Santa's reindeer	52 Malib choices	53 "Clock
35	51 Grouse	54 Slangs	55 Frankfort's
36	52 Grouse	55 Slangs	56 Frankfort's
37	40 — here	56 Turndown	57 Frankfort's
38	52 Anesthetic	57 Turndown	58 Frankfort's
39	45 Concur	58 Turndown	59 Frankfort's
40	46 Limp	59 Frankfort's	60 Frankfort's
41	47 Not fooled by Misspeak	61 Misspeak	62 Frankfort's

The Spanish Cultural Centre announces

The start of a three-month Spanish language teaching course for all levels.

Registration starts on Jan. 2, 1990

Classes start on Jan. 8, 1990

Lessons for all levels: three periods a week for each level.

Classes will be held Saturday, Monday, Wednesday.

For further information please call the Spanish Cultural Centre, Tel. 624049

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World News

Philippine cabinet undergoes major reshuffle

Aquino creates 'action team'

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino announced sweeping changes in her government Sunday, creating an "action team" to lead the Philippines in the 1990s after a coup attempt in early December.

Promising a government that would better serve the needs of the people, Aquino replaced her finance secretary and seven other ministers, fired her intelligence chief and created a new system of executive coordinators to help her run the country.

In her third major reshuffle since being swept to power in 1986, Aquino also announced her cabinet would be expanded by three to 25. She dropped two of her three women ministers and announced the replacement of the Central Bank governor from Jan. 20.

Aquino had been working on the reshuffle since loyal military forces helped put down the sixth and most serious attempt by army rebels to topple her government. At least 113 people died and around 600 were wounded in the failed coup.

She retained Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, who will open talks in mid-January with U.S. negotiators on the future of American military bases in the Philippines, and Defence Secretary Fidel Ramos who helped put down the coup attempt.

Presidential spokesman Adolfo Azcuna described the new cabinet as "an action team" that could take the Philippines into the next decade.

"The time for action is long overdue," he said.

In a press briefing after Aquino's statement on national television, he said the revamp would bring new blood to the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency.

Djilas: Upheavals in Eastern Europe mark end of Communism

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia's leading dissident Milovan Djilas said Sunday that upheavals in Eastern Europe marked the beginning of the end of Communism in the Soviet Union and its former satellite states.

"This is the end of Marxist-Leninist utopia," Djilas told Reuters in an interview.

Once the closest lieutenant of the late Yugoslav Communist leader Josip Broz Tito, Djilas was sacked for his liberal views in 1954. He has become one of the leading dissidents in the Com-

unist World.

Djilas, author of at least a dozen of books on Communism and its malpractices described the changes which have swept Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria as "great events."

"What has happened in Eastern Europe is not only a revolution, but something that will change the course of history everywhere and the world must adjust to it," he said.

"Revolution is devilish, no one knows where it leads, but in

city, General Rodolfo Cameso, lost his job after publicly predicting 60 to 70 per cent of army would remain neutral in the next coup attempt.

He will be replaced by former army chief Major-General Mariano Adame who will also serve as her military affairs adviser, instead of General Jose Magno who was also dropped.

Priest kidnapped again

In a separate development suspected Muslim rebels kidnapped a French priest and his 29-year-old niece as they were coming out of a Roman Catholic convent in the southern Philippine city of Marawi, police said Sunday.

Policeman and a local Philippine priest, Father Leo Laviste, identified the Frenchman as Michel Geigord from Paris and his niece as Benedict Geigord. French embassy officials in Manila were not available to confirm the report.

The two were driving out of a convent in the town of Marawi in Lanao Del Sur province 800 kilometres south of Manila Saturday morning when the six men blocked their car. They were taken to a boat and ferried to a Muslim village on the other side of Lake Lanao.

Police chased them and killed one of the kidnappers in the gunbattle, but the five others escaped with their captives.

It was the second time the French priest was kidnapped by Muslim gunmen. In February 1985 he was held for two weeks before being freed after ransom was paid.

More than 300 people, including about 20 foreigners, have been kidnapped in Lanao Del Sur province on the southern island of Mindanao since 1985.

Aquino replaced her secretaries for justice, agriculture, education, transport, agrarian reform, finance, planning and labour.

She named Planning Secretary Jesus Estanislao to take over as finance minister from Vicente Jayme, who becomes residential coordinator for financial and economic affairs.

Jose Cuisia, head of the government's social security system and a member of its foreign debt negotiating panel, replaces Jose Fernandez as Central Bank governor.

In the only defence-related changes, the head of her National Intelligence Coordinating Agency.

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